



---

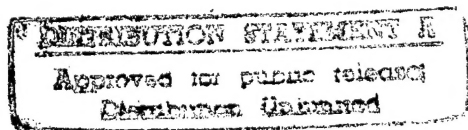
## A SELECTIVE, ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY ON CURRENT SOUTH ASIAN ISSUES

*A Report Prepared under an Interagency Agreement  
by the Federal Research Division,  
Library of Congress*

*AUGUST 1985*

19961202 128

**DTIC QUALITY INSPECTED 4**



**Authors:**

*Peter R. Blood  
Elizabeth R. Curtiss  
James Heitzman  
Barbara A. LePoer  
Robert J. Levy  
Douglas C. Makeig  
Russell R. Ross*

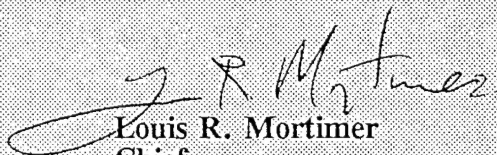
*Federal Research Division  
Library of Congress  
Washington, DC 20540-4840*

Dear Reader:

This product was prepared by the staff of the *Federal Research Division* of the *Library of Congress* under an interagency agreement with the sponsoring United States Government agency.

The Federal Research Division is the Library of Congress's primary fee-for-service research unit. At the request of Executive and Judicial branch agencies of the United States Government and on a cost-recovery basis, the Division prepares studies and reports, chronologies, bibliographies, foreign-language abstracts, databases, and other tailored products in hard-copy and electronic media. The subjects researched include the broad spectrum of social sciences, physical sciences, and the humanities.

*For additional information on obtaining the research and analytical services of the Federal Research Division, please call 202-707-9905, fax 202-707-9920, via Internet frd@mail.loc.gov, or write to Marketing Coordinator, Federal Research Division, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540-4840.*



Louis R. Mortimer  
Chief  
Federal Research Division  
Library of Congress  
Washington, DC 20540-4840

# REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE

Form Approved  
OMB No. 0704-0188

Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 1 hour per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to Washington Headquarters Services, Directorate for Information Operations and Reports, 1215 Jefferson Davis Highway, Suite 1204, Arlington, VA 22202-4302, and to the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (0704-0188), Washington, DC 20503

1. AGENCY USE ONLY (Leave Blank)		2. REPORT DATE <b>AUG 1985</b>	3. REPORT TYPE AND DATES COVERED Final	
4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE A Selective, Annotated Bibliography on Current South Asian Issues			5. FUNDING NUMBERS	
6. AUTHOR(S) Peter Blood      James Heitzman      Robert Levy      Russell Ross Elizabeth Curtiss      Barbara LePoer      Douglas Makeig				
7. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) Federal Research Division Library of Congress Washington, DC 20540-4840			8. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER	
9. SPONSORING/MONITORING AGENCY NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) N/A			10. SPONSORING/MONITORING AGENCY REPORT NUMBER	
11. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES Prepared under an Interagency Agreement				
12a. DISTRIBUTION/AVAILABILITY STATEMENT Approved for public release; distribution unlimited.			12b. DISTRIBUTION CODE	
13. ABSTRACT (Maximum 200 words)  This bibliography provides selective annotations of open-source material on two current issues: nuclear developments in South Asia, and tactics and organization of Afghan resistance groups. The monthly bibliography incorporates serials and monographs arranged alphabetically by author and title within each section.				
14. SUBJECT TERMS  South Asia      Insurgencies Afghanistan Nuclear proliferation			15. NUMBER OF PAGES <b>5</b>	
			16. PRICE CODE	
17. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF REPORT  UNCLASSIFIED	18. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF THIS PAGE  UNCLASSIFIED	19. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF ABSTRACT  UNCLASSIFIED	20. LIMITATION OF ABSTRACT  SAR	

## PREFACE

This bibliography provides selective annotations of open source material on two current issues in South Asia:

- °prospects for nuclear weapons in Pakistan, and
- °the tactics and organization of Afghan resistance groups.

The bibliography incorporates serials and monographs received in July 1985 and is the third in a series on these subjects.

Entries are arranged alphabetically by author or title. Library of Congress call numbers, where appropriate, are included to facilitate the recovery of source material.

Word processing was accomplished by Denise Winebrenner.

## CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
GLOSSARY .....	iv
1. PROSPECTS FOR NUCLEAR WEAPONS IN PAKISTAN .....	1
2. TACTICS AND ORGANIZATION OF AFGHAN RESISTANCE GROUPS .....	4

## GLOSSARY

AEMC	Atomic Energy Minerals Center at Lahore, which locates and mines uranium ore in Pakistan, filling a vital need stemming from boycotts of Pakistan by international nuclear fuel suppliers.
CHASHNUPP	Chashma Nuclear Power Plant, a projected 900-megawatt facility in Mianwali district, Punjab, which was sanctioned by the Pakistani Government in 1982 to create electrical power through light water technology.
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency (United Nations)
KANUPP	Karachi Nuclear Power Plant, a 125-megawatt reactor supplied by Canada on a turnkey basis; the facility became operational in 1972.
PAEC	Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission.
PINSTECH	Pakistan Institute of Nuclear Science Technology, the site of US-supplied 5-megawatt "swimming pool"-type reactor installed in the 1960s.

1. PROSPECTS FOR NUCLEAR WEAPONS IN PAKISTAN

"Banishing N-Weapons from South Asia." Pakistan Times (Lahore), 15 June 1985, p. 1.

While Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi is in Washington condemning Pakistan's weapons acquisition program, the Pakistani Embassy in Washington issues a public letter urging Gandhi to respond positively to Pakistan's proposals to eliminate nuclear weapons from South Asia. The proposals include a 10-year-old UN General Assembly resolution that South Asia be declared a nuclear weapons-free zone. In 1984 the measure received 100 votes with only India, Bhutan, and Mauritius opposing. In 1978, Pakistan proposed that both India and Pakistan accept international inspection of all their nuclear facilities, or reciprocally inspect each other's nuclear sites and simultaneously sign the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, with an interim renunciation by all South Asian nations of the right to manufacture or acquire nuclear weapons. Pakistan has also proposed bilateral talks to establish a mutually acceptable ratio of forces and level of armaments in the two countries. India has not accepted any of these proposals.

"Islamic Bomb? What Islamic Bomb?" Asian Defence (Kuala Lumpur), no. 2, 1985, p. 68. UA830.A8

In addition to reprinting the text of a 1981 interview in which Pakistan's President Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq denies that Islamabad is pursuing the development of atomic weapons, this article reviews the possibility that China is helping Pakistan achieve a nuclear weapons capability. Two Chinese scientists work at Kahuta, and it is believed that President Reagan has ordered US intelligence to determine whether these scientists assist Pakistan in creating a nuclear bomb. The Kahuta facility has never been inspected by the IAEA. Libya reportedly offered financial aid and a desert testing site for Pakistan's nuclear program several years ago, on condition that one of the first resulting weapons would be delivered to Libya. This offer was refused by Islamabad.

"Pakistan." Nucleonics Week (Washington, D.C.), 20 June 1985, p. 17.

The IAEA Board of Governors has approved continuation of a program to construct a laboratory for precision calibration and testing for the control and instrumentation systems at KANUPP. The allocation will provide 2 technicians and \$45,000 worth of electrical equipment. The system has had trouble since beginning operation in 1971. S.D. Huseini of the KANUPP staff, speaking in South Korea in May 1985, said the control and information system and the seawater cooling system, which has experienced extensive corrosion, were examples of cost-cutting by the plant's originators which have proved costly to the operators.

Rahman, Khalilur. "Why Pakistan Needs Nuclear Energy." Pakistan Times Supplement (Lahore), June 1985, p. 1.

Pakistan has uranium ore deposits which have been exploited since the mid-1970s by the Lahore-based AEMC. Both open-pit and underground mining techniques are used, in some cases involving the pressurized injection of acid to force out the uranium. Nuclear researchers have also been able to



develop improved agricultural stocks at centers in Faisalabad, Tandojam, and Tarnab (near Peshawar).

2. TACTICS AND ORGANIZATION OF AFGHAN RESISTANCE GROUPS

Bonner, Arthur. "Foes in Afghan War Often Live and Let Live." New York Times, 14 July 1985, p. A1.

Describes the author's visit to a region where an informal truce between resistance fighters and government troops allows the resistance to run a bazaar. In many other areas, the Kabul government has made no effort to establish services or collect taxes, allowing local leadership to govern unchallenged. Some resistance commanders, enjoying the chance to live peacefully, avoid launching attacks. The commerce and agriculture pursued in these quiet spots are a vital source of supply for resistance fighters and the population which supports them.

Bonner, Arthur. "On Afghan Supply Line: Korans, Guns and Blisters." New York Times, 15 July 1985, p. A4.

The author describes travelling with caravans of 30 to 100 men, who are returning from Pakistan to fight against the Kabul government and Soviet Forces in Afghanistan. The caravans use pack animals such as donkeys and camels, to carry supplies. The processions disperse into subgroups and vary their routes, hoping to avoid attack. The first group moves quickly, tests routes, and carries urgently needed ammunition for the front. While passing through the Hazarajat, where 800,000 to 1.5 million Shiites live, the caravans, which are associated with Jamiat-i-Islami, encounter harassment and extortion demands from supporters of the Ayatollah Khomeini, whose groups are known as Nasr (Victory) and Sepah (Soldiers). Only once, however, did a Nasr group begin threatening a caravan by providing an armed "escort." However, the escort was soon withdrawn and the quartermasters progressed to their home region near Mazar-i-Sharif.